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WEATHER REPORT

Moderate S.W. to N.W. winds, partly cloudy today and Saturday; a few scattered showers.

The Evening Advocate

"By Order of the Government of Canada, the printing of this paper is authorized."

In every rank, or great or small, the industry supports us all.

-Gay.

Vol. XI, No. 142.

ST. JOHN'S. FRIDAY, AUGUST 1, 1924.

Strike Situation Now Serious

Threatening Messages Are Received By Prime Minister W. S. Monroe

AMERICAN FLIERS DELAYED---MacLAREN, BRITISH AIRMAN OUT OF TOUCH OF WIRELESS

INTER-ALLIED CONFERENCE NEARING AGREEMENT

LONDON, July 31.—Members of the Inter-Allied Conference, after examining the proposals submitted by French experts yesterday as a compromise plan to end the conference deadlock over security for the Dawes plan German loan, declared their belief today that the French proposals, with minor alterations, would probably be acceptable to the Conference. The French proposals were accepted unanimously by committee number one of the Conference, while the amendment put forth by the British members this morning was withdrawn. Both French and British delegates are congratulating each other on the happy turn of events. One delegate said, "The great difficulty is now over."

OTTAWA, July 31.—John Morrissey, M.P. for Northumberland, N.B., died at Newcastle this morning, according to advices received here.

Leaves Immigration Post

LONDON, July 31.—Colonel Ohed Smith, Commissioner of Immigration for Canada in the British Isles for the past sixteen years, relinquishes his position today. Colonel Smith was in the service of the Manitoba Government for ten years previous to his being appointed Canadian Commissioner of Immigration.

More Ku Klux Klan Ructions

HAVERHILL, Mass., July 31.—Four men are in hospital suffering from buckshot wounds and twenty-three others are under arrest here as a result of disorders this morning, after members of the Ku Klux Klan, numbering between three and five thousand, had held initiation ceremonies in Grove Land near here. Clashes with crowds of onlookers followed a breakup of the meeting after the conclusion of the ceremonies early today.

Lancashire Contractor Failed to Buy Knighthood

LONDON, July 31.—The action brought by George Parkinson, a well-known contractor at Blackpool, Lancashire, against the College of Ambulance and the secretary of the college, for damages for alleged violation of a contract to obtain for him a Knighthood for twenty thousand pounds, of which amount he alleged that he had advanced three thousand pounds, was today dismissed by Justice Lush. The Judge ruled that a contract to obtain a title was an illegal transaction.

Nfldrs. Join Redemptorist Order

ST. JOHN, July 31.—In St. Peter's Church twelve young men will enter upon their first novitiate, and on Saturday morning twelve young men and three brothers will make their professions and become members of the Redemptorist Congregation. Among those to enter the novitiate are Thomas M. Morley, Sydney, N.S., and Harold Crowley, St. John. Those who will make their profession on Saturday are Aiden Murphy, of Catalina, Nfld., W. J. McElhinney, St. John, John A. Ryan, St. John, Alexander MacNeil Inverness, N.S. The three brothers are Peter O'Brien, of Halifax, Allan McDonald, of Chatham, and John Dacey, of Halifax.

Bandit Shot Dead

EAST ORANGE, N.J., July 31.—One bandit was killed, one escaped and a mail clerk was wounded twice when he frustrated the attempts of a mail robbery at Lackawanna railroad station at five o'clock this morning.

A Hot Wave

MONTREAL, July 31.—The Society for the Protection of Women and Children, reports the recent hot wave seems to have encouraged wife desertion. During May there were only twelve cases of desertion in this city. In June there were eighteen, and this month so far there have been 33 cases.

An S.O.S. Call

MANILLA, July 31.—The steamer Stanley, operated by the Admiral Line, is sending out S.O.S. calls from a point off the island of Palawan, one of the more southerly of the Philippine Archipelago.

THIRTY INJURED WHEN BUILDING COLLAPSES

WOONSOCKET, D.I., July 31.—The collapse of the main building of the one million dollar group under construction for the Branch River Water Combining Company, yesterday caused injury to 30 persons, twelve of whom were taken to hospitals. It was said one laborer might die. There were fifty men in and about the structure when the steel frame and the supports of the saw tooth roof buckled, dropping a large portion of the roof to the ground.

HE FAILS TO UNDERSTAND

MELBOURNE, Australia, July 31.—Premier S. M. Bruce stated yesterday he failed to understand the intention of J. H. Thomas, Secretary for the Colonies, in convening a conference of Dominions in October. Last June, he said, Great Britain had suggested a minor meeting in junior representatives to discuss matters already definitely settled at the Imperial Conference. He then replied that the Commonwealth could not send representatives and as no further cables were exchanged the questions had been dropped.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS ENGLAND

LONDON, July 31.—A slight earthquake today caused considerable alarm in the mining country near Maltby, and caused officials of the Maltby main colliery, near Rotherham, to withdraw for the time one thousand miners, but there were no casualties. It was at first believed the earth tremor had been caused by an explosion in the colliery.

PERSIAN GOVT. WILL MAKE REPARATION

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The Persian Government has assured the State Department it will take steps with regard to the Imbrie incident that will leave no grounds whatever for any anxiety on the part of the United States Government. Replying to the United States communication demanding full protection for United States citizens in Persia and threatening to break of diplomatic relations as a result of the killing of Vice Consul Imbrie, and the subsequent attack on his widow, the Persian Government declared it would repair the incident and fulfill the points that are suggested by the United States.

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE

MacLaren Out Of Touch With Wireless

Aboard United States Coast Guard Cutter Algonquin at Atka Island, July 31.—Repeated efforts by wireless in all directions have failed to obtain any word of Major A. Stuart MacLaren since the party under his command arrived at Petropavlovsk, Kamchatka, last Thursday.

Peasants Stand By Greeks

SOFIA, Bulgaria, July 31.—Nineteen Bulgarian peasants are alleged to have been shot by a squad of Greek military men in Grecian Macedonia, according to a Bulgarian Telegraphic Agency, which cites a despatch from the under prefect of Petrich. The Bulgarian Government is said to have made vigorous protest to the Greek Government and asked that the International Greco-Bulgarian Immigration Commission make immediate investigation.

Canada's Crime Records

OTTAWA, July 31.—Crime in the more serious categories is somewhat on the decrease in Canada, while offences that are less grave are on the increase, according to statistics just compiled by the Bureau of Statistics covering the year 1923. Convictions for murder declined from 19 to 15, while for manslaughter convictions last year were 38 compared with 45 in 1922. Shooting, stabbing, and wounding convictions, totalling 137 in 1922, show an increase of 38 over the previous years, offences against liquor laws have increased, while for drunkenness they are about stationary. Taking the Dominion as a whole there were 47 murder charges during the year compared with 56 in 1922. Convictions were secured in 15 cases as against 19 the year before. There were five cases but no convictions in the three Maritime Provinces.

Government Official Arrested

TORONTO, July 31.—Charles Matthews, Jr., former Deputy Provincial Treasurer of Ontario, was taken into custody in San Jose, California last night, according to a special despatch to the Globe. The arrest was made in the presence of newspaper representatives and United States Immigration inspectors. He is now held in the County jail at San Francisco, and will be held for illegal entry into the United States from Canada. At the time of his arrest he was operating a lunch room in the city at Santa Clara.

NEW ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET

LONDON, July 31.—Admiral Sir Charles E. Madden, a flag officer of the Royal Navy, who was commander in chief of the Atlantic fleet from 1919 to 1922, has been appointed Admiral of the fleet, the chief position in the British navy. He has had a distinguished naval career. He was Fourth Sea Lord of the Admiralty 1910-1911, Rear Admiral commanding third and second cruiser squadrons in the home fleet 1912-1915, Vice-Admiral 1916, served in the battle of Jutland Bank 1916, and was mentioned in despatches, chief of staff to Admiral Commander in Chief 1914-1916, second in command of the Grand Fleet 1917. Since 1922, when he retired from the position of Commander in Chief of the Atlantic fleet, he has been first and principal naval A.D.C. to His Majesty the King.

Aboard United States Coast Guard Cutter Algonquin, via St. Paul Island, July 31.—After giving medical and dental attention yesterday to eighty-five Aleutian Island Indians, at Has-an Harbor, Atka Island, of the Andrean group, the Algonquin today was en-

route to Kiska Island, of the Rat Island group, between Atka and Attu Island, where aid will be given to any persons in need. The present schedule calls for arrival on Saturday of the Algonquin at Attu Island, the furthest westerly point of the Aleutians, where a stop of two or three days will be made. Assistance will be given to A. Stuart MacLaren, British globe flier, and his companions, if they arrive during that period. Although no word has been received from Petropavlovsk, where the English aviator was reported last, officers of the Algonquin believe that MacLaren has been delayed by high winds, heavy fogs and rough seas which prevail at this time of the year. The Canadian trawler Thiepal which established supply bases for the aviator, left a small supply of gasoline at Agan Harbor for a MacLaren. Splendid landing facilities have been provided at the Harbor. The village of Azon Harbor is the only human habitation for hundreds of miles. It contains about twenty-five huts. Flying conditions about the Aleutians are considered dangerous during August, due to fogs, wind and rough seas. If MacLaren reaches the vicinity of Nazzan he may be unable to find the harbor and be forced to continue to Atka Island.



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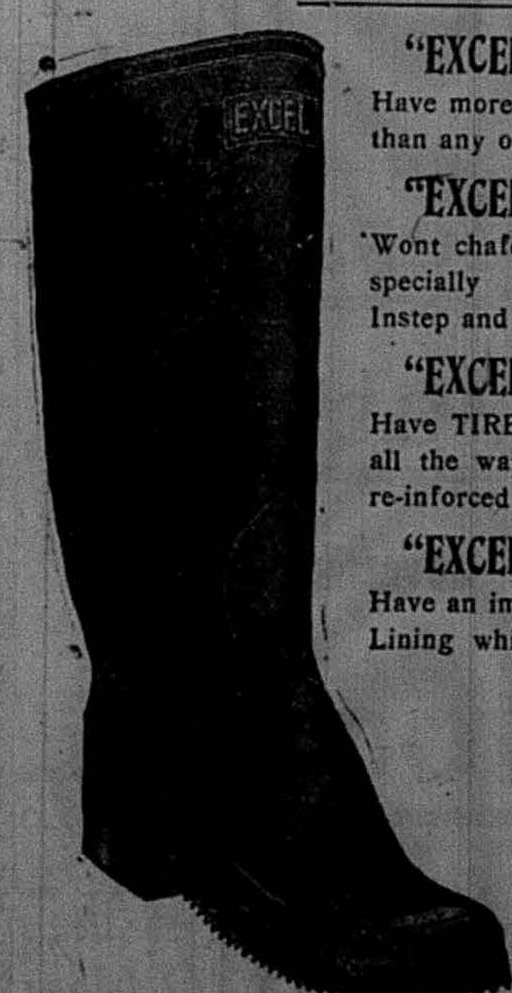
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Deborah gazed at him with astonishment and something like fear. This way of taking her explosive bomb was perplexing and confusing. It ought to have shattered them all to pieces—have broken and shattered their haughty pride, and brought them to heel.

She looked from one to the other with a half-fearful, half-cunning glance.

"You—you don't believe—" she faltered at last.

The earl actually smiled. "You must give us time to realize so startling a piece of information," he said, quite gently, all the anger gone out of his face. "Meanwhile may I ask where you are staying, madam?"

"At the inn," replied Deborah, staring at him, still puzzled and confused by his inexplicable gentleness.

"And are you alone, or have you brought some friend with you?" he asked.

"I am alone," she said.

What were they about? Why didn't they get up and scream and rave, or faint, or show their horror and dismay in the proper and usual manner?

"I am sorry for that," said the earl. "It is a long way for a lady to travel unaccompanied. I take it that you have come from London."

"Yes," said Deborah. "Bruce wished me to remain in London."

The earl winced. She was insane, and of course not accountable for her words. But he did wish that she would not harrow his soul by the use of the dear, sacred name of his beloved dead.

"Yes—yes," he said soothingly. "You will permit me to offer you some refreshment, and send some one back with you to the inn—"

A light broke in upon her. She sprang to her feet, and confronted them, and an angry laugh burst from her.

"Great Heaven! I see! You think I'm mad!" she said indignantly, scornfully. "I couldn't think what you were driving at! Mad?" she repeated, with another laugh. "I'm as sane as you are! I tell you I am your son's widow—I am Bruce's wife!"

The earl reddened, and put his hand on the bell.

Lady Marville rose and stopped him once more.

"Wait, Edmund," she panted. "She—she is not mad! Wait—Jess, leave the room, dear!"

"No, no!" said Deborah sharply. "Let her stay. I've no secrets from her, or any of you now. Let her stay and hear what I've got to say. I tell you once more—I am Bruce's wife!"

Now, Jess had been regarding the scene as one regards a scene on the stage—a painful representation, but with nothing real or of consequence in it. A thrill of horror had run through her as she heard the woman's assertion; but it did not alarm her or carry any conviction.

"Not mad?" said the earl in an undertone. "My dear Ada, it is self-evident. The poor woman is clearly demented. Pray let me summon assistance."

But Lady Marville, with a woman's fine instinct, had judged more correctly. She went up to the tall, majestic figure standing defiantly in the centre of the room, and looked at her.

"You say that you are—Lord Ravemhurst's wife?" she said.

"I've said so—I say it again!" responded Deborah. "I didn't expect you to believe me right away—that wasn't likely. But you don't suppose that I should have come here without proofs? I've brought the paper with me. Here it is—the certificate of my marriage, I mean."

She took the long slip of official paper from a quiet and tasteful pocketbook, and held it out to them.

The earl, white to the lips now, took it and examined it. In a moment or two he could read it quite plainly; then the printed and written lines began to dance before his eyes, and his sight failed him.

"Edmund! What is it?" gasped Lady Marville, as she watched the horror growing on his face.

He held out the certificate toward her, and it shook like a leaf.

"My God!" he breathed.

"What is it?" she asked again. "I cannot read it, Edmund, tell me!"

"It—it is a certificate of marriage!" he gasped, as if he were choking. "A certificate of marriage! This woman is Bruce's wife!"

Deborah drew a deep breath of

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prevents flies breeding

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"Yes," she said, with a note of triumph in her hard voice; "it is quite true—I am poor Bruce's wife!"

A slim figure glided from behind Lady Marville's chair, and came out into the middle of the room, and confronted her.

It was Jess—Jess, with her face upheld firmly, her eyes flashing with indignation and scorn.

"It is a lie!" she said in her clear voice, and with not a tremor or a note of weakness or doubt in it. "It is a lie!"

CHAPTER XVII.

Seeking The Proofs.

Deborah quailed before Jess' slight figure, drawn to its full height, the eyes aflame with indignation and scorn, the low, clear voice ringing like a bell in its denunciation. For a moment Deborah shrank, and looked from side to side, as if seeking some way of escape, as if she were actually terrified by the form and voice of her rival; then she made an effort, and drew herself up in cheap and tawdry

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imitation of Jess, and shot a glance of fury and hate at the white face.

"It's the truth!" she said in a hard voice. "You say it's a lie. Prove it!"

What about this? and she pointed to the certificate, which had fallen from Lady Marville's hand to the floor.

"You asked me for evidence, and I've brought it. Here it is!"

She swooped at the certificate, and snatching it up, waved it almost in Jess' face.

Lady Marville came forward trembling, and drew Jess back, as if Deborah's nearness was a contamin-

NOTICE

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to the Fifteenth day of August 1924, for the purchase of the whole or part of certain pulp wood belonging to the Government of Newfoundland as it now lies at various places in the Districts of St. George, St. Barbe, Twillingate, Bonavista and Trinity.

A general idea of where this wood should be found can be obtained by application to this office, but the undersigned is not prepared to guarantee to deliver any particular quantity or quality of wood.

Tenders should state the price per cord offered and the location of the wood required.

Terms of payment: Cash on delivery of Scaler's report to purchaser.

The highest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

W. J. WALSH,
Min. of Agriculture & Mines.
Dept. of Agriculture & Mines
St. John's, Nfld.
July 14, 1924.

ation.

"Say nothing, dear!" she implored. "Do not answer her. Leave her to Edmund. Oh, pray go, Jess!" and she tried to draw her toward the door.

But Jess stood firm. "Do not be afraid," she said, without a falter or a quiver. "She is not speaking the truth. She is not Bruce's wife. I know it!"

The earl came up to her.

"Will you not go, my dear?" he said. "Leave this terrible business to us."

"No; I must stay," said Jess. "It concerns me as much as it does you. I have a right to protect him from this woman's falsehood. Bruce marry her!" A smile crossed her face for an instant; then her lips trembled.

"No; it is impossible!" exclaimed the earl, encouraged by her unbelief and righteous scorn. "There is some mistake—"

"What mistake?" broke in Deborah, made too angry and furious by Jess' significant smile to care about playing any part or affecting any refinement. "There's a certificate. What's wrong with it?"

The earl started as if her question had suggested a doubt—a loophole of escape from the terrible situation.

"It may be a forgery," he said, under his breath.

Deborah heard him, and she laughed.

"I thought you'd say that!" she exclaimed contemptuously. "It is the kind of thing you elegant, well-born people would say. A forgery! You must think me a fool! If it was a forgery, couldn't you go to the office where we were married, and find it out directly?"

The earl winced, and sighed heavily. The retort was effective.

"I didn't suppose you'd take my word," continued Deborah, more quietly. "I imagined you'd make inquiries. Well, make them. You'll find the address of the place where we were married, and the date on the certificate. Oh, it's all correct!"

As she said "date," Jess stretched out her hand.

"Let me see it," she said. Not with misgiving, not with any doubt as yet.

Deborah would have flung the paper at her feet; but the earl came forward and took it, and handed it to Jess.

She read it slowly, carefully, with wonderful calmness; then they saw her flush from neck to face. The date was prior to that of her own marriage. This was on Tuesday September the 28th; hers on Wednesday, October 6th.

It was incredible, monstrous! No one but a fiend in human form could have acted as this paper attempted to prove Bruce had done.

"It is a forgery!" she said quietly, as she handed the certificate back to the earl.

Deborah laughed.

"Of course, you say it! You ought to be ashamed of yourself, Miss Newton! Who are you, to accuse a lady you don't know anything against of such a crime as forgery? But you will soon find yourself in the wrong. Perhaps you will call these forgeries also?"

As she spoke, she took some of Bruce's letters from her pocketbook and laid them on a table beside her.

The earl walked over to them, and took them up, like a man in a dream.

"You may read them all," said Deborah; "but perhaps one will satisfy you. It isn't pleasant to have one's love letters read."

Jess and Lady Marville shuddered. Bruce wrote love letters to this woman!

"That one"—she flicked one of the heap with her finger—"is the one he wrote saying he'd come to my place and sign the marriage settlement."

(To be continued)

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Once Again, as in the Days of the Elder Pitt, "It Rained Gold Boxes"

(By Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill)
What is the political future of Mr. Lloyd George? writes Mr. Winston Churchill in the course of a brilliant article. It is at once a fascinating and a baffling speculation. The sense of drama in history calls for structure, proportion, and completeness in the lives of its great figures. Their struggles, their rise, their triumph, their reign, their fall—these are the chapters into which the story usually divides itself. The Muse seeks at once their culminating point, the main achievement, the great period for which the hero of her tale will ever be remembered. When this is passed and done with, she is apt—inconstant jade!—to glide swiftly off to other topics.

But life does not in practice yield very readily to this treatment; and Mr. Lloyd George has not the slightest inclination to submit to it. Scarcely sixty years of age, with his astonishing vitality, his formidable strength, his insatiable zest for public life and interest in politics, with his gifts and incomparable experience, with his deep hold upon the sympathies and respect of millions of his fellow-countrymen, he is the last man to adapt his career to the historian's convenience, or accept as final the fall of the curtain even upon the most splendid scene.

At the Zenith
But that the great situation has ended, that the zenith is passed, that the future, whatever its treasures, can only be an anti-climax, is certain.

We have seen him seize the helm with confident hands in the fury of the tempest, sustain and survive its worst and most appalling shocks,



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and bring the vessel safely into port after her "fearful voyage." We have seen him unquestioned master of the nation and the Empire at the gravest period of our history. We have seen him acclaimed by the people as no other statesman in British annals. The Freedom of fifty cities was showered upon him. Once again as in the days of Pitt, "It rained gold boxes." The electors returned to Parliament a gigantic majority in his personal support. The House of Commons rose and sang the National Anthem at his entry. The Sovereign met him after Versailles on the platform of Victoria Station.

And looking back over the years of convulsion, these tributes were not without their justification. An energy and resource that had never flagged, a courage undaunted by the cruel disappointment of Nivelle's offensive, by the long-drawn-out campaign, by the surprise of Caporetto, by the awful 21st March, had received their fitting reward. What more could there be?

Unfortunately for the snymetry of Mr. Lloyd George's historical pre-



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Dr. CHASE'S LINIMENT

sentation, he did not carry out the intentions he so often expressed of retiring from the Government after the conclusion of the Treaty of Peace. Nor did he act in the hour of victory with a sufficient confidence in the greatness of his work and position or a proper indifference of the rapidly contracting arena of politics.

History consists unhappily mainly in the struggles and tribulations of mankind. She averts her eyes from the inevitable periods of exhaustion or the dull years of recovery. Few in the future will regard the tiresome times through which we shall long be plodding. The great epoch is at an end. Mr. Lloyd George's situation at the Armistice was so magnificent that he could have affronted to give the most fearless expression to the highest promptings of his nature. He could have said: "My task is done; but if I am to continue it can only be on the basis of my giving you my best judgment upon the great issues of the peace."

NEW YORK, July.—(United States.) The breakfast cup is directly menaced by the present military rebellion in Sao Paulo, Brazil.

With the rebels controlling over one half the world's visible supply of coffee and prices in New York already increasing there seems a grave possibility that North America for that matter the remainder of the world, may face a serious coffee shortage if peace is not soon established between the warring Brazilian factions.

Coffee movements from Santos, the port of Sao Paulo, practically have stopped and the number ship lines have stopped making the great coffee centre a port of call until normal conditions are restored.

The significance of this fact is best appreciated when it is realized that more than half the coffee consumed in the world passes through Santos. Its shipments to the United States alone run into millions of bags a year.

With Santos cut from communication the world's coffee supply is virtually stopped, for the state of Sao Paulo rises upwards of 75 per cent of the world coffee crop.

SALT IN WATER

When washing dandelion greens or spinach put sand in the second water and the sand from the greens will sink to the bottom of the pan.

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Due North Sydney	6 a.m.	Aug. 7th	Aug. 21st
Leave North Sydney	2 p.m.	Aug. 7th	Aug. 21st
Due Halifax	2 p.m.	Aug. 8th	Aug. 22nd
Leave Halifax	2 p.m.	Aug. 9th	Aug. 23rd
Due East Boston	6 a.m.	Aug. 11th	Aug. 25th

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July 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31

A FORWARD MOVEMENT OF BUSINESS

Conditions in United States Now Point to Optimistic Outlook For Future

NEW YORK, July 23.—That a forward movement of business in the United States is a reasonable prospect, is the opinion of leading trade journals and of the experts who contribute articles on finance and industry to the important magazines for this month.

Since the first of the year business in the U.S. has been on the down-grade. The greatest recession being since March. The U. S. Steel corporation, one of the biggest barometers of business, reported that from March to July the first, its unfinished orders were almost reduced by fifty per cent. In other industries there were similar cuts in orders. Then prices have been on the down grade, not sharply, but at a steeper rate than prices in Canada.

Uncertainty, unsettlement, and regression characterize business during a presidential election year. But this year the disturbance has probably

been less marked than usual. At any rate, a feeling of optimism as regards the immediate future has become manifest. The most conservative influences in business have no cause to be alarmed by the selection of Candidates made by the two old parties and LaFollette's insurgent movement is not taken seriously.

Business is, therefore, inclined to discount the disturbing influence of politics. And as positive elements in the situation making for an improvement in business, the experts assert that the Federal Reserve Board has carried the policy of deflation as far as it can go, with safety, even in the interest of the money lenders.

That the Board's recent decision to make money easier and more plentiful will tend to encourage industrial enterprise.

That the downward tendency of prices have been arrested, merchants, who generally have been ordering on the hand to mouth basis, will now greatly enlarge their orders, lest they be caught with small supplies—said to be their usual condition—by an upward movement of prices.

"Life is a story," sighed the sentimental flapper.

"Yes, dearie," replied her friend. "It's a story you seem to divide into 'Chap one,' 'Chap two,' and so on."

A VICTORY SIMILAR TO A DEFEAT

Canada's Presence at Conference Unlikely to Yield Any Great Influence

LONDON, ENG., July 23.—(British United Press Cable by H. M. Moore.)—Canada, fighting alone, certainly won the greatest victory she has achieved since Sir Robert Borden obtained full representation at Versailles, when she was conceded the right to have an accredited delegate attend the inter-Allied Conference, bearing full power to sign all agreements in Canada's name.

Yet, while all except the Diehards admit Canada's right the majority are asking "What really has Canada gained through thrusting this issue into a situation already sufficiently difficult?"

Canada's presence at the conference is unlikely to yield any great influence, seeing that all decisions will probably be made via the big five, MacDonald, Herriot, Kellogg, Theunis and Stefani. There even revise the recommendations of special committees before they are submitted, cut and dried, to plenary sessions.

The Foreign Office is unsympathetic to Canada's claims, and France is definitely antagonistic. Financial heads who are anxious to see a European settlement, and therefore the introduction of this issue may possibly prove

a boomerang.
The Morning Post declares the situation is "loaded with dynamite," and states that Premier King is working for a settlement which is almost undistinguishable from separation.
The Post sees the Empire falling apart, with its only hope Imperial fiscal unity.
The chief result of the entire controversy will be the early calling of an Imperial Conference to decide questions of Imperial relations and especially the channels through which information is to pass.

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ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, FRIDAY, AUGUST 1st, 1924.

That Attempt to Hamper the Trading Company's Business

An error in punctuation occurred in the message of President Coaker published on the 28th of July, which altered the sense somewhat. We re-publish it to-day in the corrected form. Following upon the speech of Mr. Halfyard yesterday in defence of the principles outlined in that message and the concerted attack from the Government benches, this message to the fishermen and loggers of the North will be read with renewed interest.

PORT UNION, July 28.—I understand from Prime Minister's remarks from his seat in the assembly that the Government intend attempt to strangle Trading Company's business in Trinity and Bonavista Bays by placing Malakoff on Bonavista Bay and taking steamer from Trinity Bay, thereby cutting off Port Union connection with 14 branch stores in the two Bays. The Bay service operated during the past few years has given satisfactory service to both Bays and every business interest of the trade was fully protected. A weekly service is satisfactory to the public. A tri-weekly service is a waste of time and public money to enable the members for Bonavista to exhibit their spleen against the 6,000 shareholders of Port Union Companies. This is the outrage that is to be committed. It cannot be justified by any reasonable and fair argument. Is it a square deal to Trinity Bay, Port Union and the fishermen's Union Trading Company to attempt to jeopardize their million-dollar investment by exhibiting so childishly the political animosity of three members of the Assembly. If the Government persist an appeal must be made against such discrimination to His Excellency the Governor and, if need be, to the British Colonial Office. When I was in office, I urged for Placentia Bay, the long felt want of a terminus at Argentia. Placentia Bay was bitterly opposed to me, but, not for one moment of the seven years while I was in office, did I remember that fact to the disadvantage of Placentia Bay. I expect a square deal and fair treatment from the representation of Placentia District now in the Government party, who sat in the assembly during the term I was in office. If this proposal is persisted in, it will not promote public harmony or tend to induce me to keep out of public life. When I entered the political arena I felt it a duty to do so. Now in the face of a deliberate attempt to destroy a million-dollar investment of 6,000 fishermen, will this not be another call to duty to me on behalf of the toilers, who catch fish and swing the logger's axe? I cannot believe that the Hon. W. J. Higgins and those associated with him, who held seats with us in the House since 1913 are parties to such discrimination. No petitions have been presented asking for this proposed outrage. No public sentiment exists favoring it. There is no justification in fact or reason for such a change in the service except that of political spleen or commercial jealousy and vindictiveness.

W. F. COAKER.

A GRAVE INDUSTRIAL CRISIS DEMANDS PREMIER MONROE'S PRESENCE

The Daily News of this morning's issue devotes its editorial columns to a discussion of telegraphed correspondence between Mr. Alfred Prince, representative of the Strikers' Committee at Corner Brook, Bay of Islands, and the Honorable Walter S. Monroe, Prime Minister of Newfoundland.

By no stretch of the imagination can The Daily News be described as a staunch and strenuous advocate of the workingmen who are again demanding that they be paid what they conceive to be a living wage for their labor.

It appears that the Committee of the strikers wired the Prime Minister as soon as trouble began. They asked his presence on the spot to act as mediator between themselves and the contractors in charge of construction. They regarded Mr. Monroe, Leader of a Government—presumably of the people—as the natural champion of the rights of the Workingmen of Newfoundland.

But, it appears, the Prime Minister was so busy making laws that he had no time to give to such a very commonplace consideration as the means of livelihood of four or five thousand ordinary Newfoundland workingmen.

Mr. Monroe invited the workingmen to wait in patience

until he was through with his programme in the House of Assembly.

The men ask for advice and assistance and the Leader of the Government invites them to wait until the House of Assembly closes.

The men are without homes, but the Prime Minister holds that that is an inconvenience that can wait on the making of new Statutes.

The men need food, but Honorable Mr. Monroe doesn't see why he should abandon pet legislative projects to enable the workingmen to secure the wherewithal to appease their hunger.

The Workingmen of the Humber asked for food and the Honorable the Prime Minister proffers them a stone.

And, still, The News marvels that the Workingmen lost patience with the Prime Minister, replied in stern tones and showed the Honorable the Prime Minister that they were in earnest in their demand and were determined to enforce that demand for his presence at Corner Brook during one of the gravest industrial crises Newfoundland has ever known.

Apparently the stern message of the Workingmen has hurt the dignity of the Prime minister and that of his party organ, The News.

Yet, why should it? The Honorable Walter S. Monroe has been returned to power as Leader of the Government and as Servant of the People.

Then, why isn't the Honorable Walter S. Monroe about the People's Business, their most urgent business, the means of ensuring a livelihood?

If the Prime Minister so desires there is nothing to prevent his leaving town forthwith for Corner Brook. To his able lieutenant, Hon. W. J. Higgins, he may safely entrust the affairs of State. In the matter of preserving law and order the duty devolves on the Minister of Justice, and to him we feel the task may be safely left of guiding the Legislature on to the close.

There is absolutely nothing to keep Mr. Monroe in town, if he has a disposition to go to the help of the Newfoundland workingmen at Corner Brook.

The Honorable Mr. Monroe should suffer nothing to prevent him from making that trip or to delay him in undertaking it.

The Daily News objects to "the tone" of the demand of the men on the Honorable Mr. Monroe.

And yet that tone was adopted only when the men discovered that they had to speak right out and without mincing matters.

The Honorable Mr. Monroe was slow in responding to an invitation from the Workingmen.

The Workingmen, therefore, decided to try the effect of a demand on the Leader of their Government.

If the strength of the language is overpowering to the Powers that be, then the responsibility is on the latter for neglecting to cope with a very pressing and very vital need of the People when it was presented to them.

We hold that the men, having a just grievance, have every right to insist that the Government of the People should initiate the steps necessary to the relief of the men and the recognition and the granting of their rights.

The man to represent that Government on the spot is the Honorable, the Prime Minister, who should be there now, instead of wasting time sending Telegrams. Absent treatment is of no avail. The men need direct help and direct counsel.

The Daily News insinuates that the men are on strike because they are lazy. Such a criticism is very easy for an arm chair critic to make. The editor of The News should try a dose of the experiences of the men before he proceeds to scoff at their demands and their methods. He should try to live on their pay and under their circumstances. Perhaps he would then be inspired with something of the sympathy for their position and their demands that he now very evidently lacks.

The Men have requested official interference in the matter. They have endeavored to observe the regular formula of treatment of such cases and incidents and have failed thru no fault of their own. They have been invited to wait until the Prime Minister is ready. They are, therefore, forced to look for some other means of seeking redress of very insistent and very real grievances. Why, then, should an effort be made by The News to cast a slur on the men or to belittle the cause for which they are working?

Until and unless the regular channels of redress of popular grievances are used, no body of men has the right to direct action on their own behalf. This is not a principle with which The News has hitherto agreed. In fact, the News has recently declared to the effect that any body of men has the right to initiate remedial action on their own account whenever they have a grievance, even to the extent of forcing their way into the Legislative Halls and obstructing its proceedings. Still, at this present, The News holds that the having taken the right and proper course at the beginning, the men at Corner Brook, in defence of their case, neglected in their time of need, are culpable because they hint at direct action.

The Princes upon whom the News casts an ugly slur are men of good repute. They are hardworking and industrious,

and if acting under stress of circumstances a strongly worded message is sent to the Prime Minister demanding his presence at strike headquarters, we feel confident that a man of the type of Alf Prince will long hesitate before he violates the law of the land. The Advocate feels confident that the workingmen of Corner Brook will by no illegal act prejudice their cause. Let wise counsel prevail and the suggestion contained in Mr. Brown's telegram be acted upon.

The men at Corner Brook have intimated that they feel they may have to resort to firm measures to obtain recognition and redress. Under such circumstances the Prime Minister should make all haste to the scene of the dispute, and should make it plain to the men that violence is unnecessary to the case, indeed is harmful to their whole cause. The presence of the Prime Minister on the spot and his activities and evident interest in their affairs will certainly obviate trouble, and for that reason the Honorable Mr. Monroe should proceed at once to Corner Brook and try the effect of direct action of his own for the preservation of the peace and for the benefit of the thousands of Newfoundland workingmen now on strike.

Surely the Leader of the Government will not, so early in his ministerial career, fail Newfoundlanders in their hour of stress and great need. "Verily, by their deeds you shall know them."

Mr. K. M. Brown, M.H.A., is in receipt of various messages from the Committee and Strikers at Corner Brook, inviting him to go there and meet the strikers. Mr. Brown has so far given the men no definite answer pending further action, but in penning the correspondence published this morning between the Prime Minister and Mr. Prince of the Committee, Mr. Brown sent Mr. Prince the following message:

August 1st, 1924.

To Alfred Prince,
Corner Brook.

Correspondence between Prime Minister and yourself published. I strongly advise you and Committee not to lead men do anything rash. Keep within the law and do no damage to property. Will do everything possible in my power to help get men's grievances straightened out.

K. M. BROWN.

Member for Fogo Objects to Dismissal of Officials for Political Reasons

MR. HIBBS:—I am glad to hear what the Prime Minister has had to say on this question of dismissals, and I hope that he is sincere in what he says. I want to speak now of the results of this iniquitous manner of dealing with civil servants of Fogo. I may say that I never made any recommendation for the dismissal of any official in the District of Fogo as long as I have been representing that District, although in many cases my friends have requested me to have this or that person dismissed. I always felt that if an official were dismissed for activities in politics an appointment would be made of a person in the other political camp of equal activities. It is just a matter of dismissing an individual who has been indecently opposed to me in order to appoint a person who has been indecently supporting me, and who is then probably heading for another dismissal four years hence.

I think it is time that we made up our minds on both sides of this House to cut this thing out. It is not doing any good. Just as soon as a man becomes qualified for the position he holds, you dismiss him just because he has been opposed to your party, and you appoint a political supporter, who is generally a greenhorn. Then the representative of that district makes up his mind that if he ever gets back into the Government again, he is going to have that man who was dismissed reinstated, and so the farce goes on. In the interest of good public service, I would ask the Government to cease their political activities in this respect. The abominable practice only creates bad feeling, and does no good. I think if both sides of the House made up their minds to cut this out, it would create a better service and a better feeling all round.

The King's Printers Bill A Mistake

MR. HIBBS:—Mr. Chairman, I desire to treat this bill from a purely business viewpoint. It appears to me that the Government is launching out upon a new venture, with very questionable prospects. The proposition is one with which they are absolutely unacquainted. The Hon. the Colonial Secretary cannot possibly be aware of the details of the project, a fact which I gather from his remarks. If I thought there would be a substantial saving effected I would support the bill. Though I believe what

while alright in theory, will not work out in actual practice. I am glad to hear the Hon. the Colonial Secretary say that the Trade Printers, Limited, who now publish the Royal Gazette, have given satisfaction and therefore I do not see the need of a change and the introduction of this new department, which is bound to grow in cost and will certainly not give returns commensurate with the cost. Another phase of the question that I would like to point out is that there is no provision in this Act to prevent the King's Printer placing orders for Government printing in Canada, United States or England. As everyone knows, the offices here can handle the work and the encouragement of home industry should not be lost sight of in this instance. A number of men are earning their living in the local printing offices and it would be a gross injustice to have them deprived of this work and, perhaps, forced out of their country, while Newfoundland printing goes to support foreign offices. You say you will save money, but I think this is false economy if local tradesmen and artisans are deprived of their legitimate rights, and I therefore ask the Hon. the Colonial Secretary to insert a clause in the bill guaranteeing the giving of the work to local offices. Their figures will, no doubt, be reasonable. Let the deputies of the departments do the work of calculating what is necessary for their offices without the frills and unnecessary machinery proposed in this bill and ask for tenders direct. Speaking of the prices of local offices vs. foreign prices, it has been customary for departments to give the local printer an order for 5,000 sheets of some form, while an order for perhaps 100,000 is sent to some foreign office. The price would be cheaper per thousand. Any printing office here will give a lower figure for a large order than for a small one, that is proportionately. Before taking my seat, Mr. Chairman, I would like to say that in less than two years the Hon. the Colonial Secretary will find a larger staff in this new department than he at present anticipates, and that the cost will be far more than calculated now, while no substantial saving will result. I wish to express the opinion again that the chief reason for the introduction of the bill is not a sound one. As I stated before it is based upon faked and misleading figures and not on a bona fide tender put forward in a straightforward business way.

However, I wish this bill every luck. Before I take my seat I want to repeat here now, and I want the Colonial Secretary to pay attention to what I am saying, that before 2 years he will have found that he has made a mistake. His aspirations will not be realized, and that this department will cost not less than \$7,000. While I hope the introducer's hopes will be realized, I have not the slightest doubt of the manner in which the thing will work out. It will only result in a sub-department, costing not less than \$7,000.00, with practically no saving to the country as far as the printing for the various departments are concerned.

The Caplin Cove Fire

MUCH PROPERTY DESTROYED.

Mr. J. C. Puddister, M.H.A., received a further communication from Caplin Cove, Bay de Verde yesterday, giving fuller particulars of the disaster caused by forest fire on Monday. Mr. Charles Cull lost his home, barn and shop, besides four traps, nothing was saved. Mr. Jos. Cull of Charles, lost his house and barn, Mr. Joseph Cull, Sr., had his house with all its contents destroyed besides a valuable trap. Mr. John C. Cull lost his house and barn, with all their contents. The house and barn and trap of Mr. Albert Cull also succumbed to the flames, as did houses belonging to the late Allan Bursey, Herbert Crills, Gideon Cull and Mrs. Alex. Garland. A particular feature is that Messrs. Albert Cull and Joseph Cull, of Chas., are at present away, and their wives and children are forced to suffer their severe loss without any means of protection. All the victims are destitute of food and very little clothing was saved, so that their predicament is not an enviable one. The fire is supposed to have originated when careless berry-pickers left fires smouldering and did not make sure that they were extinguished.

U. S. Fliers Delayed

KIRK WALL, Orkney Islands, July 31.—The United States army world fliers who arrived here from Brough, England; yesterday, have postponed their departure for Iceland until tomorrow, because of adverse weather reports received from the patrol boats.

ADVERTISE IN THE "ADVOCATE"

Mr. K.M. Brown's Speech Introducing Logger's Bill In Assembly, June 28th.

MR. K. BROWN:—Mr. Speaker, in rising to move the second reading of this Bill I am actuated by one motive only, namely to do something on behalf of the loggers of this country, whose wrongs cry out for redress, and I would like to make a few remarks concerning the sub-contract or piece-work system. The great majority of men who work at logging under this system find that while they have to work like slaves they cannot make anything like the amount of money they should make and therefore find it impossible, in most cases, to support their families under the above named system. When a man has to go logging under the piece-work system and find, after quitting work, he has not made enough to pay his passage home, much less having anything to take home to provide the wherewithal for his family, it appears to him, and rightly so, that this country is not giving him a square deal and for this reason, Mr. Speaker, I have introduced the Bill now before the House, and as the introducer I intend to support it to the bitter end.

I strongly condemn the sub-contract, or piece-work system in the lumber woods of this country, as it is a condition of labor that does not permit the logger due return for his honest toil. The loggers of the northern districts are antagonistic to this system. Nothing will induce the majority of these men to go in the woods under this system, but absolute necessity, and it is high time, Mr. Speaker, that a stop be put to contractors making big money at the expense of the loggers. Hundreds of men have approached me on this very important matter and asked me if something cannot be done to remedy the evils that now exist in connection with the sub-contract system.

How is it that these companies cannot pay wages as they did in years gone? Did they take advantage of the country condition and watch their opportunity to inaugurate this system of slavery, if so, it is about high time the Government take action, and take it quickly, on behalf of the loggers who are looking to us to protect them and their families from starvation.

There was a time when the A.N.D. Co. had a winter train service between Millertown Junction and Millertown and conveyed their men to and from Millertown, but of late this train service does not exist in winter season and men have to travel from Millertown Junction to Millertown, a distance of about twenty miles, before reaching Red Indian Lake. Now this is not good enough.

Mr. Speaker, I am one of the representatives of the largest outport districts in this country, which district, if I speak rightly, sends as many or more men to the lumber woods than any other district, and during my two political campaigns in Twillingate District I have had numerous complaints against this system. As a matter of fact, only three men in my whole district spoke in favor of sub-contract or piece-work.

Some people may say if the companies pay big wages they will not get the same amount of work out of the men, my answer to that is, if when a man is getting paid and is not inclined to work, get rid of him, and employ the man who is inclined to give a fair day's work for a fair day's pay. Why should men have to work like

slaves for a paltry day's pay. Is not an honest day's work from any man good enough for any company? Why should the hours of any workman be longer than nine hours, or ten hours at the farthest?

Last winter a large number of men went to Millertown Junction to go to Millertown to work, and when reaching the Junction and finding they had to travel to Millertown, refused to undertake the journey, with the result that the Government had to send Magistrate and Police to investigate and the result was, the men had to be sent to their homes at the expense of the Colony.

Mr. Speaker, there may be some men who engage in the sub-contract system that may make good money, perhaps \$60.00 a month, perhaps more, but not because some can make that amount that others must work with the hope of doing the same and in the end find it impossible.

The wage asked in the Bill now before the House, is not large, what is a dollar and sixty or seventy cents a day and board, for a man who gives a good day's work in the lumber woods and swings an axe from sunrise to sunset. Things are getting worse instead of better. It has been said that wages and labor are governed by the law of Supply and Demand, but I say that this does not apply here in Newfoundland, because the supply has always been, and in my opinion, always will be, greater than the demand.

According to present indications, there is no doubt but the catch of codfish will be very short this season and hundreds of men will be looking for employment of some sort, and are we going to allow this sub-contract to still exist, or are we going to try and get straight wages for the men who go at that hazardous work? Furthermore, this is a Presidential election year in the United States and many men are out of employment, and many Newfoundlanders are returning home and will be seeking work in their own country, and what are we going to do about it?

We need Labor Laws and need them badly, and if something is not done to protect the logger, things will go from bad to worse, and the children of today will be half starved as some of them are at present half-naked and uneducated, and education is one of the principal requirements of Newfoundland to-day. I feel sure that the Labor member for St. John's West will support this Bill now before the House, and I also think Capt. Winsor, the member for Bonaville, will also support it, in view of the number of men who go from his district to the lumber woods.

Mr. Speaker, I hope this Bill will be given consideration, and that the loggers will be given a living wage. I would like, sir, for every hon. member in this House to give this Bill the consideration that it deserves, and let it stand on its merits. I do not believe many of the arguments put up about logging expenses to be correct. Too much is charged to overhead expenses so as to make it appear impossible to pay more wages.

I would again, Mr. Speaker, beseech the Government to deeply consider this Bill, and to give it their support on behalf of the men who cut the logs.

I have much pleasure, sir, in moving the second reading.

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Fancy Stripe Silk 5.28 each

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The Member for St. Barbe Vigorous Speech in Support of the Logger's Bill

MR. SCAMMELL:—Mr. Speaker, I rise to second the motion that this Bill be read a second time, and in doing so I am reminded of a saying which goes to the effect "that in every moment there is embedded a golden opportunity," and I feel, sir, that this House and this Legislature has a golden opportunity before it in this Bill to do something of real merit and lasting worth on behalf of a class of toilers whose importance in our industrial life shows that they are second to the men engaged in fishing. I have before me the Budget speech of the late Finance Minister, Mr. Cave, for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1923. In the addenda I note some figures with reference to our exports for that year, and on analysis it is shown that out of a total of twenty million dollars worth of exports, fourteen million dollars consisted of fishery produce and four millions con-

sisted of the products of the forest, namely, pulp, paper, and raw timber. It will thus be seen what an important body of men industrially the loggers are to the country. The loggers for years have always been a hard working class of men, engaged in a strenuous and hazardous occupation. But up to 1913 no legislation in their interests had made its appearance on the Statute Book. In 1913 Sir William Coaker introduced his Logging Bill and with the co-operation of the then Prime Minister, Sir Edward Morris, succeeded in having it placed on the Statute Book. That act was a step forward in revolutionizing matters for the loggers, as regards conditions under which they had to work before. It had no sooner become law than it was hailed with acclamation by loggers from all over the country and up to this day loggers everywhere are outspoken in its praise. But, to-day, sir,



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Distributor, St. John's.

we are faced with a condition of affairs existing among the loggers where we find it necessary to go further.

Conditions have arisen which make it necessary for us to take further cognizance of the manner in which loggers have been treated during recent years. The large amount of surplus labour following upon post war conditions gave the logging companies ample opportunity for introducing what has since become known as the sub-contracting system. That system has already been outlined and explained by the member for Twillingate, Mr. Brown, here this afternoon. My experience in connection with logging conditions is neither as wide or as varied as that of the member for Twillingate, but from my own knowledge and observation, I must say that amongst loggers to-day there is a universal demand for the abolition of the sub-contracting system, and the introduction of a straight wage.

Last Autumn I attended the F. P. U. Convention at Port Union, and there must have been over a hundred and fifty delegates present from various parts of the country, and the Convention debated for a whole day, from early morning till late at night this system of sub-contracting in the lumberwoods. There were many experienced loggers present, many who had worked under the sub-contracting system and good workmen too. Various opinions were expressed but in the end the unanimous opinion of the delegates was that an effort had to be made by which the sub-contracting system would be abolished.

If any honourable members have any doubt in their minds that there is not a demand among the loggers for the abolition of this system, let me set their fears at rest. I note that both the Prime Minister and the Minister of Finance and Customs have on occasion stressed the theory of supply and demand as regards wages to be paid labourers. The theory of supply and demand is a large economic question that has caused much thought to the best minds of all ages. I do not agree that the theory always works to the best advantage of the labourer, but, assuming the Prime Minister's argument that it does there is all the more reason this year why legislation such as this bill should be placed on the Statute Book.

The Prime Minister anticipates that there will be ample labour to take care of all men offering this year, but I fear that such will not be the case. What is the position to-day, Mr. Speaker?

The fishery promises to be an absolute failure and hundreds of men are already seeking work in order to be able to provide for the winter before it gets too late. I suppose that there is not an honourable member in this House who is not now daily in receipt of messages asking for work and honourable members will find that as time passes on the situation will be accentuated. Hundreds of men have been thrown out of work in Canada and the United States and will be returning home, and these will have to be taken care of as well. We are consequently going to have a surplus of men for labour. Looking at it which way you will the law of supply and demand will in this case operate to the disadvantage of the labourer because the situation I have outlined must mean plenty labour and consequently cheaper labour unless otherwise provided for. The Prime Minister and the Government must take serious cognizance of the situation, and in view of what the member for Twillingate has said here this afternoon, give this bill their earnest sympathy and support. I ask you, honourable members, to seriously (Continued on Page 6)

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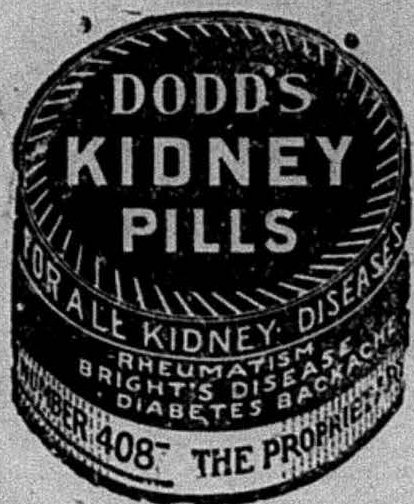
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The Member For St. Barbe's Vigorous Speech In Support of Loggers' Bill

(Continued from Page 5.)

consider this Bill and realize that this is a good opportunity to do something for them, the deserving labouring class. Conditions under which men are working with the sub-contracting system are neither fair nor equitable and the only square deal which they can expect is through legislation such as we are proposing this afternoon. The Prime Minister to my mind is particularly committed to do his best with regard to this bill. I have his Manifesto before me and amongst other things I note that he said that he agreed that the labor man should have a living wage, should be well housed and clothed and that he would aid if possible to bring this about. I point out to the Prime Minister that now is his opportunity of acting up to that pledge as I presume he was sincere when he uttered it. The bill now before us offers the logger a living wage which in the majority of cases under the present system he has not obtained. The question as to whether the companies can afford to give these wages ought not to my mind concern us a great deal. I feel sure they are in a position to pay such wages as we ask in this connection if one is to judge from the returns and earnings of the A.N.D. Co., and the ease with which their debentures are disposed of on the market. Anything less than this bill asks for is not a living wage and any company that wants to engage men for less is scarcely worth considering as an asset to the country.

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, I again commend this Bill to the serious consideration of every member of this House and call upon every member to give it and his fellow-countrymen a square deal. For the reasons outlined I shall give this Bill my strongest support and I have much pleasure in seconding the second reading.

LAST NIGHT'S GAME RESULTS IN TIE

The game of the season was played on St. George's Field last night between the Guards and Saints, when the teams battled to a draw. The Guards, with the sun at their backs, put up a stiff fight, but the aggressive front of the Saints successfully prevented them from doing damage. As time went on the Saints attacks became more determined, and after about ten minutes play the ball was worked into a good position in front of the Guards goal, and Roberts for the Saints did the needful. The Guards now began to get into fighting trim, and sometime later Dicky Quick came to the fore by scoring the equalizer.

No further scoring was done, and when the teams changed round, and the fast setting sun offered no hindrance to play on either side, the fans settled comfortably in their seats awaiting the battle royal which was forthcoming. The Saints having defeated the Guards attempts to score in the second period, took the offensive and rushed the Guards goal, where Sawyers for the Saints, with

Mr. H. V. Hutchings reply to Anonymous Writer in Daily News

St. John's, Nfld.
31st July, 1924.

The Editor, Evening Advocate,
Dear Sir,—I have the honor to be allowed, and request space in your paper to reply to certain remarks made about myself in an article in the "Daily News" of July 28th, 1924, signed PRO PATHIA, viz:

"We have an official, (Mr. H. V. Hutchings), who is designated in the Estimates as Assistant Deputy Minister of Customs. His salary is \$3200.00; he is Secretary of the Fishery Board, for which he receives annually \$500; he received for services as Commissioner on Tariff Revision \$1,333; he received for services as Secretary of the Export Tax Refund Commission on Codfish \$1500, a total of \$6,533.00."

I have never received a salary of \$3200.00; I was never Secretary of the Fishery Board, and I did not receive \$500 annually from it. I did receive \$1333.00 on account of the Tariff Revision Commission, also \$1500.00 for services in connection with the repayment of 10 cent per quintal on codfish, covering a period of over two years. The first Secretary of the Fishery Board that I knew of was Judge Prowse, when he died, Mr. A. C. Godridge, the Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries was appointed and received the pay in connection with the work, but when I was appointed Deputy Minister of Marine & Fisheries this position was not given to me, and I never received a cent for such. I think I can safely say that any work in connection with the Fishery Board that I did was appreciated, particularly in St. John's East, in connection with Trap Berth and Trap Berth Drawings, for which I received no remuneration.

When I was appointed Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries, my salary as such was \$2500.00 per year, with \$100.00 per year increase until \$3600.00 was reached, while every other Deputy Minister in the service at that period received \$3600.00 per year, including new appointments of Deputy Ministers. I was really doing full fledged Deputy Ministers work with \$1100.00 per year less salary than the other Deputies in the service.

When I became Asst. Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries, my salary of \$2555.00, with the same agreement of \$100.00 increase a year, while all other Deputy Ministers were receiving 2555.00.

In conclusion, I beg to say that any amount I have received from the Government, I have tried to give faithfully and just work in return, and further, I regret the necessity of this letter, but feel in justice to myself and family no other course is open. Thanking you,

I remain,
Yours very truly
H. V. HUTCHINGS.
St. John's, July 31, 1924.

an open goal, shot the ball towards it, but Rose, getting the ball on the rebound, cleared it, and the Guards adherents breathed freely again. Two corners were awarded the Guards, but nothing was gained. The Game ended a tie, 1-1.

Following is the present standing of the teams:

Guards	6	5	0	1	15	4-11
Saints	7	4	1	2	17	8-10
Cadets	7	5	2	0	19	6-10
B.I.S.	6	4	1	1	19	5-9
Fieldians	6	3	3	0	11	0-6
Star	7	1	6	0	4	26-2
C.L.B.	6	1	5	0	9	22-3
C.E.I.	5	0	5	0	4	18-0

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Mr. Ashbourne Supports His Colleague on Loggers' Bill

MR. ASHBOURNE.—Mr. Speaker, At any rate, they feel that they would be much better off if they had a monthly wage.

I think that these men who go into the woods and swing an axe all day to get this wood, deserve a definite minimum wage. We have the minimum wage proposition in the Humber, no doubt we shall have it in the Gander, although Mr. Reid has written a letter in reference to this Bill. I think we should see that something is done here to protect the lumbering man.

I know of another instance, which I refer to in connection with this matter, where owing to some unforeseen circumstances the men did not get paid for the wood they had cut. It seems that the wood was hatched, or perhaps some person had taken a chattel mortgage on it. At any rate, I am told a firm had let out the contract to another man, and given him as security for the payment of this wood which was taken. Now, that was not his wood at all, and it appears that although the law says so, the men who were cutting the wood, not being quite legally schooled, did not know they had first claim on the wood for payment; at any rate it seems that these men had to leave this wood in the hands of the contractor, and they are at the present time, so far as I know, without their money. Whether or not they will ever get it remains to be seen.

I agree with the Leader of the Opposition when he says that, unless the men are getting \$1.50 a day, the job can't be worth very much to this country, and that there is something radically wrong.

I think then that the members of this House on both sides will give this matter due consideration, and see to it that something will be done to remedy it.

For instance, I understand that the A.N.D. Company, or any other Company can make a contract, and can let out that contract to certain individuals, who sublet their contracts to others—the fishermen. Now, when they are looking for work—to use a well known saying "half a loaf is better than none at all," and these men have to take what they are given pretty much; I think we should see that their wages are looked after, that they are not exploited, or made the victims of this sub-contract system.

I know of instances in which men have gone to work and obtained sub-contracts, and have been told to go in the bush and start to cut. They hoped, at the end of the month to have a certain amount of money, and to be able to come out of the woods, having a little extra money after paying for whatever their families had while they were in there. They found, and they did not know where the error crept in, that they were not making the money they had expected; whether it was because of a mistake in the scaling, or in some other way, they cannot say.

WANTED—Whiskey, Syrup and Beer Bottles. Phone 627 and horses will call. **J. J. KENNEDY, 13 Williams' Lane.** 3111.1mo

POLICE COURT

A female loose and disorderly person, was sent to the penitentiary for 30 days.

Two young men for swimming in the pool at Bowling Park, without proper bathing attire were fined \$5.00 each.

In an assault case the defendant for assaulting complainant's son, was fined \$5.00 and costs.

GOVERNMENT SHIPS

Argyle arrived at Argentia 7 a.m., with 26 first and 11 second class passengers.

Clyde left Lewisporte 6.10 a.m. for Notre Dame Bay, with 30 first class passengers and 18 second. She has two cars of freight.

Glencoe leaving Humbermouth today.

Kyle arrived at Port aux Basques 7.45 a.m.

Malakoff left Port Union 7.25 a.m. for Trinity Bay. Two passengers, also two cars freight.

Meigle arrived Ford's Harbor 10 p.m. Wednesday, coming South.

Portia left Ramea 2.30 p.m. yesterday, coming East.

Prospero left Westville noon yesterday, going North.

S.S. Haugurund sailed yesterday from Bell Island for Rotterdam with 10,500 tons of ore.

Mr. R. G. Winsor, who has been quite unwell for the past three weeks, is now able to be at his office again.

YESTERDAY AT THE HOUSE

The House met at 3 o'clock.
MR. HALFYARD presented a petition from Hant's Hr. for a sum of money; also one from the residents of Gooseberry Cove asking that the Postmaster be continued in his position.

CAPTAIN RANDELL presented a petition from the residents of Ireland's Eye in reference to a ferry service.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS
MR. PUDDISTER asked Hon. the Colonial Secretary to table a statement showing the total cost to date of the Census of 1921 with details of enumeration, compiling, classification, printing, etc.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY in reply tabled the following information: Enumeration Expenses, \$38,801.65 Classification and Classification, 9,840.00 Printing, Newfoundland, 15,130.00

\$63,771.65

MR. CAMERON'S RESOLUTIONS
FROM THE PRIME MINISTER
The House in a Committee of the Whole to consider certain resolutions to confirm a contract entered into between the Government of Newfoundland and the Gander Valley Power and Paper Co. Ltd.

The Prime Minister explained the bill and it was in most respects identical with the Humber agreement. It differed, however, in one or two points. For instance, the Humber agreement carried a guarantee clause whereby the Colony became liable if the Company did not make a success of the enterprise. This agreement no such guarantee was either sought or given. This agreement also carried a labor clause identical with the clause in that regard embodied in the Flour Milling resolutions passed last week.

With these exceptions the agreements were practically identical. As is well known this bill enables the Gander Valley Power and Paper Company, Limited, to establish an immense industry in the Gander River. To give the Opposition members time to study the matter the Prime Minister rose the Committee and it will sit again tomorrow.

Supply was deferred as was also the discussion on the Budget.

MR. HALFYARD supported the motion and the Committee rose to sit again to-day.

Supply and Ways and Means were deferred until to-day.

This concluded the Order of the Day.

MR. HALFYARD on moving the adjournment of the House asked permission to say a few words relative to the treatment by the Government of Trinity District. He asked the Prime Minister if his attention had not been drawn to the telegraphed message from Sir Wm. Coaker which appeared in The Advocate of July 28th. He stated that in reference to this matter he held no brief from Sir William to speak on this subject, but as that gentleman was a prominent business man of his district he was in duty bound to uphold him on the subject referred to. Mr. Halfyard then read for the House Sir Wm. Coaker's message, and endorsed the sentiments contained therein. When the Monroe Party was elected to power on "the square deal" basis, he expected a "square deal" for his district whether it was on the Government side or Opposition. He did not expect the discriminative policy which the Government had recently adopted, when they removed the Malakoff from the Trinity Bay route, and placed her on Bonavista Bay. He had fought his campaign in an honest effort to abolish sectional rule, class

sect and creed in order to be prepared to meet the hard times which threatened, hard times which the present Government had to face. But here was a Government who preached a "square deal" policy resorting to the meanest, most contemptible tactics. Their treatment of Trinity District was a crying disgrace. Their motive for removing the Malakoff was a contemptible one, and the brutal method with which they showed their discrimination against his district was one which he would deprecate in strongest terms.

When a constituent of his from Trinity District wanted an interview with the Prime Minister even on the most important matters he was told that only men from Bonavista could interview the Premier, and he would be advised to see Mr. Mitchell. If that was Mr. Monroe's policy then he challenged him to open an election in his district and he would defeat him ignominiously. He was under the impression that in Mr. Monroe's country had a premier worth while but when he resorted to such petty measures, treating the Opposition like school boys, he could find no words strong enough to condemn him and his discriminating policy.

He considered such actions as his treatment of Trinity Bay, bitter political spleen, taking the advice of heelers and ignoring the advice of the proper representatives. His treatment of Mr. Duff, the member for Carbonear, was a glaring example of this. He asked the Prime Minister if it was a "square deal" to take the Malakoff off Trinity Bay, and give her to Bonavista entirely? Was it a "square deal" to cut off Trinity Bay by removing its only means of transportation? Was it in justice to himself, to the people of Trinity and of the whole Island, that he had so unmercifully treated Trinity District in this manner? What district had been treated so shamefully under the regime of Sir Richard Squires? Could Sir Richard or his successor, Mr. Warren, be accused of such un concealed discrimination? The answer was NO. These governments had taken the advice of the elected representatives from either side of the House and in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, their advice had been acted upon.

Mr. Halfyard then opened out in a sound argument, showing that of the two bays Trinity was the one most in need of steamship service. At Port Union there was a concern which had a capital of \$1,000,000, whose shareholders owned the premises, and where a large business was done.

(At this point the Prime Minister left his seat, whereupon Mr. Halfyard admitted Port Union has railway facilities for receiving goods. But without a coastal steamer there is no means of distributing goods to the branch store in Bonavista District. The steamers Sisu and Prospero in nine cases of ten were filled with freight from St. John's when they reached Catalina and Port Union, hence these steamers cannot take any freight for northern ports.

Mr. Halfyard said that if giving Bonavista Bay the exclusive services of the Malakoff would mean less cost to the country there might be some excuse for the change. But to the contrary the change would mean an extra cost. For both Bays to get some kind of a steamer service and at the same time effect a saving of \$35,000. It was decided in 1922 to have one steamer operate on both Bays. Bonavista District was in the meantime given a splendid motor ferry service from Newtown to Gamba. Therefore Bonavista District is being well served and 95 per cent of the people are perfectly satisfied with present arrangements. It will cost about 10,000 to re-

pair the wharf at Port Blandford which is an uncalculated expenditure. Port Union with its splendid shipping and railway facilities is the ideal location for the steamer terminus, where one steamer should serve both Bays. Following Mr. Halfyard's speech which showed up the hollowness of the professions of the Tory Party, the Prime Minister lead off by way of reply in true Tory fashion. His remarks were somewhat moderate compared to those Sir John Crobie who mistakes abuse of his opponents for argument. Mr. Little made quite a speech and wound up by quoting scripture. Sir John stirred up a hornet's nest when he made reference to Bay de Verde constituents of Mr. Cramm tripping over themselves in the district. The Hon. Mr. Cramm resented this insinuation and Sir John said he didn't mean that at all at all. He meant the jobs down in the Customs House. The member for Carbonear gave the Minister of Public Works an uncomfortable ten minutes on the matter of his interference with the expenditure of district moneys, disregarding the rights of the elected road boards and giving the allocations to political heelers.

Capt. Randell supported Mr. Halfyard and pointed out that Trinity Bay was being unfairly treated by the removal of the Malakoff. No saving was being effected. He particularly wanted it understood, if Mr. Harold Mitchell was interested so much in the District of Trinity that he would dig down in his pocket and help the needy of the district to the extent he and his colleagues had done. Mr. Grimes and Sir John Crobie came to hold over the dismissal of Miss Chalker of Briggs. Mr. Grimes said the dismissal was not for political reasons and he was prepared to prove the same to the Minister. Mr. Peter Cashin also spoke in his usual strain. The House adjourned until this afternoon.

HOTEL ARRIVALS

AT THE CROSSIE

T. G. Taylor, L. A. Keith, St. John; B. M. Palmer, Halifax; Sarah McLain, Elizabeth McLain, Charles G. Herbert, Mr. and Mrs. George L. Poedels, New York City; C. H. Irish, Portland, Me.; A. H. Granigan, Moncton, G. B. M. Shipman, New York; Miss Phillips, Miss Perkins, Boston; W. B. Sutherland, G. B. Oland, St. John.

AT THE BALSAM

Mr. and Mrs. M. Farnum, P. E. Burton, Heart's Content; Capt. and Mrs. J. Pettie, St. John's; E. Wood, Toronto.

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NOTRE DAME BAY STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

Freight for ports of call on above route, as previously advertised in Directory, also Botwood, Brown's Arm, and Laurenceton, will be accepted at Freight Shed Tuesday, Aug. 5th, up to 5 p.m.

SOUTH COAST STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

Passengers leaving St. John's on 8.45 a.m. train Monday, August 4th., will connect with S. S. PORTIA at Argentia for usual ports enroute to Port aux Basques.

Freight acceptance extended up to noon, to-day, Friday.